

period of 1 day; and (3) a statement that the need for vitamin E in human nutrition has not been established.

Formula No. 13, misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements in the labeling, "A Dietary Supplement in the presence of High Blood Pressure," and "A dietary supplement processed and formulated to provide an effective adjuvant to the regular or prescribed diet," were false and misleading since the article would not be effective in relieving high blood pressure and was not an adjuvant to the diet.

The articles were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs, as reported in notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 1329.

DISPOSITION: February 7, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

8091. Adulteration and misbranding of Vita-Pure B-Complex Vitamins. U. S. v. 672 Cartons of Vita-Pure B-Complex Vitamins. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 11737. Sample No. 47858-F.)

LABEL FILED: February 3, 1944, Western District of Arkansas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 29, 1943, from Oklahoma City, Okla., by the Roisman Products Co.

PRODUCT: 672 cartons, each containing 10 tablets, of the above-named product at El Dorado, Ark. Examination disclosed that the article contained 358 micrograms of riboflavin and not more than 166 U. S. P. units of thiamine chloride (B₁) per tablet.

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402(b)(1), the article was 50 percent deficient in vitamin B₁ and 28 percent deficient in riboflavin, which constituents had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from it.

Misbranding, Section 403(a), the statements in the labeling, "Each tablet contains: Vitamin B₁ (Thiamine Chloride) 333 U. S. P. Units Vitamin B₂ (g) Riboflavin 500 Micrograms," and "1 tablet per day affords the average minimum requirements of adult persons," were false since the article did not contain the vitamin B₁ and riboflavin content stated, nor would one tablet a day afford the average minimum requirements of adult persons with respect to these two vitamins; and, Section 403 (j), the article purported to be a food for special dietary uses by reason of its vitamin content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin properties as has been prescribed by regulations as necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses, since such information appeared in a circular contained in the carton but did not appear on the label.

Further misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading since the article would not effect the results suggested or implied: (Display cards) "Symptoms Which May Develop From Vitamin B Complex Deficiency Nervousness Loss of Appetite Skin Disorders Weakness Neuritis Constipation Fatigue Faulty Memory B-Complex Vitamins 1 tablet per day affords the average minimum requirements of adult persons"; (inserts contained in retail package) "When Vitamin B Complex is not supplied in adequate amounts the following are among the symptoms which may develop: Loss of Appetite Skin Disorders Mental Depression Nutritional Anemia Faulty Memory Nervousness Constipation Weakness Fatigue Neuritis The daily intake of Vita-Pure B Complex Vitamins entirely prevents and corrects these deficiency symptoms when due to the lack of Vitamin B Complex Vita-Pure Vitamins Help Keep You Feeling Fit No Need to Ration Your Health."

The article was also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of the law applicable to drugs as reported in the notices of judgment on drugs and devices, No. 1283.

DISPOSITION: April 17, 1944. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

8092. Adulteration and misbranding of B-Iron Vitamin B₁ Tablets. U. S. v. 23 Bottles of Vitamin B₁ Tablets. Default decree of forfeiture. Product ordered relabeled and delivered to a charitable institution. (F. D. C. No. 14373. Sample No. 61585-F.)

LABEL FILED: November 6, 1944, Western District of Texas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 30, 1944, by Irwin, Neisler and Co., Decatur, Ill.

PRODUCT: 23 bottles, each containing 100 tablets, of vitamin B₁ at San Antonio, Tex. Examination of a sample showed that the article contained 800 International Units of vitamin B₁ per tablet.

LABEL, IN PART: "B-Iron Each tablet contains Vitamin B₁ 1000 Int. Units."

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), a valuable constituent, vitamin B₁, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the article.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the label statements, "Each tablet contains Vitamin B₁ 1000 Int. Units * * * 1 tablet furnishes ½ the minimum daily requirement of * * * Vitamin B₁," were false since the product would furnish a smaller amount of vitamin B₁.

DISPOSITION: February 21, 1945. No claimant having appeared, judgment was entered forfeiting the product and ordering its delivery to a charitable institution, after the labels had been corrected.

8093. Adulteration and misbranding of Vitiliver. U. S. 44 Boxes of Vitiliver. Product ordered destroyed. (F. D. C. No. 13843. Sample No. 63910-F.)

LABEL FILED: October 6, 1944, Southern District of Florida.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between on or about March 3 and July 17, 1944, by the Myron L. Walker Co., Inc., from Mount Vernon, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 44 boxes, each containing 50 capsules of Vitiliver, at Miami, Fla.

VIOLATIONS CHARGED: Adulteration, Section 402 (b) (1), valuable constituents, vitamin B₁ and riboflavin, had been in whole or in part omitted or abstracted from the product.

Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the statements on the label, "in each capsule * * * Vitamin B₁ (Thiamin 0.3 Mg.) 100 Int. Units Vitamin B₂ (Natural) 10 Sher. Bourq. Units," were false since the product contained a lesser amount of vitamins; and, Section (403) (j), the product purported to be and was represented as a food for special dietary uses by reason of its content of vitamin B₁, vitamin B₂, vitamin C, vitamin B₆, and other B-complex factors, and its iron content, and its label failed to bear such information concerning its vitamin and iron properties as has been determined to be and by regulation prescribed as necessary in order fully to inform purchasers as to its value for such uses, since its label failed to bear, as the regulations require, a statement of the proportion of the minimum daily requirements of vitamin B₁, vitamin B₂ (riboflavin), vitamin C, and iron, and the amounts of vitamin B₆ and other B-complex factors furnished by a specified quantity of the product when consumed during a period of 1 day; and, since the need in human nutrition for vitamin B₆ and other B-complex factors has not been established, its label failed to bear, as the regulations require, a statement that the need for vitamin B₆ and other B-complex factors in human nutrition has not been established.

DISPOSITION: November 30, 1944. No claimant having appeared, the product was ordered destroyed.

8094. Misbranding of a A. D. S. Calcium Pantothenate Tablets. U. S. v. 38 7/12 Dozen Bottles and 21 8/12 Dozen Bottles of Calcium Pantothenate Tablets. Decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond to be re-labeled. (F. D. C. No. 11738. Sample Nos. 29985-F, 29986-F.)

LABEL FILED: February 5, 1944, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: Between the approximate dates of October 14, 1942, and February 16, 1943, by the American Druggists Syndicate, Inc., from Long Island City, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 38 7/12 dozen bottles, each containing 60 tablets, and 21 8/12 dozen bottles, each containing 120 tablets, of calcium pantothenate at San Francisco, Calif.

LABEL, IN PART: "A. D. S. American Druggists Syndicate Calcium Pantothenate Tablets * * * Active ingredient in each tablet: Calcium Pantothenate 10 Mg."

VIOLATION CHARGED: Misbranding, Section 403 (a), the following statements in the labeling of the article were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in preventing the graying of hair or restoring the natural color to gray hair, whereas the article would not be of value for such purposes: (Display cards) "Turning Gray? You Need Vitamin Calcium Pantothenate 'Turning gray' is a slow process, but